FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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Week in Headlines

International

Big 4 summit conference opened in Geneva; atmosphere cordial but West & Russia split on how to attain unification of Germany.

2 Saigon hotels sacked in anti-Red riot against Armistice Comm.

Israel, Egypt conferred through UN armistice chief on agreement to bar Gaza Strip violence.

Hungary announced Cardinal Mindszenty's release from prison due to ill health.

United States

House approved $1 national minimum wage, liberalized social security benefits to women, disabled.

Senate passed bill to establish 2,900,000-man military reserve.

Senate Investigating Subcom. charged Army officials with 48 errors in handling of Peress case.

Sen. Kefauver asked Sherman Adams testify on Dixon-Yates role.

AFL, CIO leaders settled on name for combined organization.

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WORLD AFFAIRS

GENEVA CONF.

Big 4 Deadlocked Over German Unification

Disagreement between East & West over unification of Germany was brought out in the first 4 sessions of the Big 4 Govt. heads in Geneva July 18-20. But the summit conference began as the most amiable Big 4 parley of the Cold War period.

U.S. Pres. Eisenhower, British Prime Min. Eden & French Premier Faure placed German unity at the head of East-West problems. Soviet Premier Bulganin declared that an all-European security pact should precede German unification. Russia revised its Feb. 1954 plan for an all-European security pact to include the U.S. but provided for indefinite partition of Germany by suggesting separate East & West German membership in the treaty.

Conference developments:

'Ike' Presides, Opens Parley

U.S. Pres. Eisenhower, British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden, French Premier Edgar Faure & Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin, their foreign ministers & other advisors* opened the meeting of the Big 4 Govt. heads in the Palais des Nations in Geneva July 18—just 10 years & one day after the start of the Potsdam Conf., the last East-West meeting at the top level. [Vol. V, pp. 225D, 247K]

UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld welcomed the delegations to the UN's European Hq., originally built for the League of Nations & site of the 1954 Conf. on the Far East [see Vol. XIV, p. 133B1]. Hammarskjöld said the Big 4's ultimate purpose was "the very purpose of the UN" and the "immediate concerns" of the Big 4 were "of the deepest interest to all (UN) members." [See p. 214E1]

Following procedural arrangements agreed upon by the Big 4 foreign ministers in San Francisco [see pp. 206C1, 215E2], Pres. Eisenhower acted as chairman for the first day's morning & afternoon meetings and delivered the first opening statement.

Repeating the theme stressed in Washington in the weeks before the conference [see pp. 221F3, 229F3], Mr. Eisenhower said "we cannot expect here, in the few hours of a few days, to solve all the problems of all the world that need to be solved." But "the problems that concern us are not inherently insoluble," he declared. "Their solution is not beyond the wisdom of man" but "they seem insoluble under conditions of fear, distrust, and even hostility, where very move is weighed in terms of whether it will help or weaken a potential enemy."

Stresses German Question

Mr. Eisenhower gave precedence to "the problem of unifying Germany and forming an all-German Govt. based on free elections." (Bulganin later placed German unification second to creation of an all-European security pact). [See p. 238F3] The

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'Ike' Contrasts 1944 Role

Pres. Eisenhower arrived in Geneva by plane July 16 after a stop for lunch with Pres. Asgeir Asgeirsson of Iceland in Reykjavik. At the Geneva airport, Mr. Eisenhower said: "Some 11 years ago I came to Europe with an army, a navy, an air force, with a single purpose: to destroy Nazism. . . . This time I come armed with something far more powerful: the good will of America . . . the aspiration of America for peace."

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President said a divided Germany "does a grievous wrong" to the Germans and "creates a basic source of instability in Europe." "Our talk of peace has little meaning if . . . we perpetuate conditions endangering the peace." A unified Germany should be allowed "to exercise its inherent right of collective self-defense." "By the same token, we are ready to take account of legitimate security interests of the Soviet Union." [See p. 229E2]

'Ike' Brings up Satellites

Having urged that "we talk frankly about the concrete problems which create tension between us," Mr. Eisenhower brought up "the right of peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and of restoring sovereign rights & self-government to those who have been deprived of them." "The American people feel strongly that certain peoples of Eastern Europe . . . have not yet been given the benefit of this pledge of our wartime declaration, reinforced by other wartime agreements," he said. [See Vol. V, p. 247N]

(The U.S. Senate July 14 approved, 88-0, the bipartisan resolution expressing hope for liberation of captive peoples and the House resolution of sympathy with the Soviet satellites.) [See p. 230B1]

The President said also that international communism had "disturbed relations between other nations & the Soviet Union . . . for 38 years now." "We cannot ignore the distrust" caused by activities that seek, "throughout the world, to subvert lawful governments and to subject nations to an alien domination."

Urges Arms Curb, Atom Pool

Mr. Eisenhower also cited "the overriding problem of armament" as a "cause of existing tension & distrust." He suggested that the problem might best be approached by seeking "as a first step, dependable ways to supervise & inspect military establishments, so that there can be no frightful surprises, whether by sudden attack or by secret violation of agreed restrictions." "The foundation for real disarmament" is a system of "effective mutual inspection."

The President expressed regret that the USSR had not accepted his proposal of Dec. 1953 to contribute fissionable material to a world bank for peaceful uses. Soviet acceptance "would improve the international climate," he said. (Bulganin later announced the USSR was ready to take part.) [See pp. 238D-E3, 231C-D1]

Would Lift Iron Curtain

The President criticized "artificial barriers such as now interfere" with East - West communication. "The American people want to be friends

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE with Cumulative Index.

*45 persons, in 2 ranks, sat around a hollowed square at the first Big 4 summit session July 18. Soviet CP First Secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev was present as a member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (USSR Parliament).

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Big Four Chiefs of Government Meet in Geneva

Wide World

Formal portrait of delegation leaders to Geneva Conference taken July 19 in garden of Palais des Nations. Left to right: Soviet Premier Bulganin, U.S. Pres. Eisenhower, French Premier Faure, British Prime Min. Eden.

with the Soviet peoples," he said. "There are no natural differences between our peoples or our nations. There are no territorial conflicts or commercial rivalries. Historically, our 2 countries have always been at peace." "It is time that all curtains, whether of guns or laws or regulations, should begin to come down."

Faure Backs German Unity

French Premier Edgar Faure followed Pres. Eisenhower with an opening speech July 18 asserting that "there can be no real harmonization of international life" without a German settlement. He said there was no "valid argument" against German unification, and the Eden plan for all-German elections "follows inevitable logic." [See p. 229E3]

Faure opposed neutralization of Germany on grounds that international law ruled out "discriminatory & vexatious treatment upon a country which by hypothesis will have recovered its sovereignty & rights by a peace treaty." Also, he warned, "we should risk awakening a (German) national complex of susceptibility, rancor & revenge."

Faure said German unification, within NATO & WEU, would not entail security risks for any country; instead, "a cause of tension (would be) eliminated." A unified Germany could be subjected to the arms limits already imposed on Fed. (West) Germany in the Paris pacts [see p. 158D2], he said, and the Western powers could "make commitments directly with the Soviet Union identical with those provided in the Paris accords" to withdraw the guarantee of military assistance to any government resorting to force.

Faure said Fed. Germany's pledge not to use force to gain reunification or modification of frontiers also could be extended to the USSR. He proposed inclusion of a united Germany in an all-European security organization whose defensive commitments could be imposed upon those already existing. This would allow the West to "maintain the agreements they have made" and give the USSR a greater security. "Nothing compels us to rule out the possibility that in future these 2 systems of security could be fused into one," Faure said. "Into that single system there should then be integrated . . . the organization created in Eastern Europe." [See p. 190G1]

Suggests 'Fines' for Arming

Faure presented his plan for reducing major-power armaments and diverting money saved to the economic improvement of underdeveloped areas. He suggested an international organization to supervise the reduction of arms expenditures and "the disposition of the energies thus liberated." His plan envisioned "global control of a financial & budgetary type" whereby a country that exceeded its quota in spending for armaments would be fined the amount of its "infraction." These penalty funds would be applied to the world economic aid fund.

Faure said reduction of arms costs was "an international problem" and must be dealt with by an international agency. He said it was easier to control armaments by limiting budgets than by trying to control materials because "the budget is a single document." [See p. 229D3]

Eden Offers Security Plans

After a luncheon recess July 18, British Prime Min. Sir Anthony Eden said the Berlin Conf. of Big 4 Foreign Ministers in 1954 had failed because the USSR feared "that a united Germany, rearmed & exercising its right to join (NATO), would constitute an increased threat to its safety & security." [See Vol. XIV, p. 22B2]

Eden said such action need not "involve any threat to anybody." "We would be prepared to be parties to a security pact," including the Big 4 & a united Germany, under which each member would declare itself ready to aid any victim of aggression "whoever it might be." Eden offered to discuss a system of reciprocal control to restrict armaments of Germany & its neighbors and "to examine the possibility of a demilitarized area between East & West."

Bulganin Stresses Amity, Security

Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin, last of the 4 Govt. heads to speak July 18, said he welcomed Pres. Eisenhower's statement on American-Soviet friendship and agreed that the lifting of artificial barriers "would meet both the national interests of the Soviet & American peoples & the interests of universal peace." "The purpose of this conference is not to indulge in recriminations but to find ways & means to ease international tension," he said.

Bars Talks on Satellites

Referring to Pres. Eisenhower's remarks about East European countries & international communism [see p. 237G2], Bulganin said discussion of East European governments "moves us toward interference in the internal affairs of these states." The Big 4 conference "is convened to discuss inter-state relations, (not) the activities of some of the other political parties in various countries or relations between those parties," he asserted.

On Atom Pool, Arms Curb

Bulganin repeated the Soviet position on an atomic-arms ban and limitation of armed forces to certain levels [see pp. 159C2, 205F2]. He announced that the USSR would contribute fissionable material to an international atoms-for-peace agency "as soon as an agreement on setting up this agency has been reached." [See p. 237F3]

The Soviet Premier favorably received Faure's suggestions for cutting arms expenditures and proposed that the U.S., Britain & France demobilize the forces they were committed to withdraw from Austria [see p. 165E2]. The USSR already had decided to carry out such demobilization, he said.

German 'Militarization'

Bulganin said he thought an all-European security system should precede the unification of Germany, since the "remilitarization of Western Germany & her integration into military groupings of the Western powers is the main obstacle" to German unification. "The Soviet Govt. is convinced that the best way to insure peace and prevent new aggression in Europe is to establish a system of collective security," with the participation of all European nations & the

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U.S. This system could be carried out in 2 stages, Bulganin explained:

- Each state would maintain existing treaties but would avoid the use of armed force. Countries with troops in foreign territory would not increase these forces pending an agreement "on the reduction of armaments & the prohibition of atomic weapons & also on the withdrawal of foreign troops" from European countries.
- Establishment of the European security system would bring about simultaneous termination of the North Atlantic treaty, the Paris agreements & the Warsaw treaty.

On Removal of Foreign Troops

Bulganin said "our eventual objective should be to have no foreign troops on the territories of European states." The USSR would not "insist on any special conditions for itself" although it "has more valid reasons than some other nations to show concern for its western frontiers." Aggressors "attacking our country on more than one occasion have forced their way through" countries west of the USSR. Bulganin noted a desire for neutrality by some countries and said the USSR was ready to extend neutrality guarantees, as it had to Austria. [See p. 165C-D3]

On Trade, Formosa

Bulganin said "artificial restrictions" which had cut economic & trade ties between countries formed "one of the serious obstacles . . . to the relaxation of international tension." He added: "We do not point this out" because "the economy of the USSR cannot do without the restoration of normal economic & trade relations . . . broken through no fault of ours." [See p. 230E1-A2]

Bulganin called the Formosa dispute "a dangerous hot-bed of complications in the Far East" and said recognition of "the indisputable rights" of Communist China would help ease the entire international situation. [See p. 230A-B1]

'Ike' Welcomes Friendly Attitude

In closing the first day's meeting, Mr. Eisenhower noted with "the greatest satisfaction" the "friendly attitude" displayed in the opening statements and said "this conference will be a great success" if "we can preserve & sustain this spirit of friendship." Mr. Eisenhower conceded that no delegation could be expected to "recede easily from a stated position."

Before leaving Washington aboard his airplane *Columbine III* July 15, Pres. Eisenhower had told a nationwide TV & radio audience he was going to Geneva to "extend the hand of friendship to all who will grasp it honestly." He said he would seek to "change the spirit in which these conferences are conducted" and to "prevent war." He called on the American people to pray on Sunday, July 17, for the success of the conference. The President called attention to Soviet Premier Bulganin's conciliatory statements made earlier July 15 at a Moscow news conference, the first ever held by a Soviet Premier. Mr. Eisenhower said if Bulganin's words "are as truly reflective of the hearts & minds of the men in the Kremlin as we are sure they are reflective of the hearts and minds of all the people in Russia [&] all the people in the world everywhere, then there will be no trouble between the Russian delegation & our own." [See p. 221D3]

(Bulganin's July 15 news conference was limited to a prepared statement, without subsequent questions, in which he said: "We shall undoubtedly be able to find common ground & chart feasible ways for an effective settlement of highly important questions" if "all participants in the conference display good will & sincerely seek to reach agreement." Bulganin said relaxation of tension could lead to "business-like cooperation" which would "enable the states to use the colossal funds, which now finance armaments, for the good of the peoples." Bulganin denied aggressive Soviet intentions but said the USSR, "seeing the war preparations of other states," must "take measures to safeguard" its security.) [See p. 230B2]

Ministers Frame Agenda

The 4 foreign ministers (John Foster Dulles of the U.S., Harold Macmillan of Britain, Antoine Pinay of France, Vyacheslav M. Molotov of the USSR) held their first Geneva meeting the morning of July 19 and agreed on a 4-point agenda for their chiefs: German reunification, European security, disarmament & improvement of East-West relations.*

Germany, Europe Pact at Issue

Faure presided over the summit meeting that afternoon (July 19). Eden, replying to Bulganin's suggestion of an all-European security pact to precede German unification, said that his own suggested Big 4 pact with Fed. (West) Germany would take less time to work out and thus hasten German unification.

In reply to Eden, Bulganin advocated a slower approach to German reunification and repeated his proposal for an all-European pact to precede German reunification. "Germany is not united now and, therefore, some time must elapse before it is united," he said.

Eisenhower Reassures Russians

Pres. Eisenhower then sought to assure the Soviet delegation of the peaceful purposes of NATO & the U.S. by addressing himself directly to Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, Soviet Defense Minister who had served with Gen. Eisenhower on the Allied Control Council in Germany [see p. 166D2]. White House Press Secy. James C. Hagerty later said that the President, speaking "soldier to soldier," had told Zhukov:

He (Eisenhower) never had told Zhukov anything that was not true. Gen. Eisenhower had assumed command of SHAPE (NATO's military hq.) in 1951 because he believed that it was a true agency for peace; he had had enough of war. NATO was a defensive, not offensive organization. As for the U.S., it was impossible (in Hagerty's words) "for the Congress or our country to declare war" except when attacked. NATO principles were "based very much on that same principle."

Addressing himself to the rest of the Soviet delegation, Mr. Eisenhower then said neither the U.S. nor NATO would ever be a party to an aggressive war and there was nothing to fear if a united Germany joined NATO.

Bulganin Vs. NATO's Aims

In his 2d statement July 19, Bulganin accepted the President's assurances as a soldier & a statesman but said others had spoken differently since Gen. Eisenhower left NATO. Bulganin said NATO's true purpose was revealed when the USSR was not allowed to join. [See Vol. XIV, p. 155G1]

Reds Revise Security Plan

Bulganin presented July 20 a revised version of the all-European security pact rejected by the West at the Big 4 Foreign Ministers meeting in Berlin in Feb. 1954 [see Vol. XIV, p. 41B1]. The 26-nation draft pact now provided for U.S. membership but delayed German unification by providing for individual membership by the East & West German Govts. Existing military groupings in the East & West would remain in existence for a few more years only. Eden said the Soviet plan was not feasible because of the wide divergence of interests among the 26 nations. He proposed—as a com-

*Dulles, Macmillan & Pinay met in Paris July 15 & agreed on positions to be taken at the summit meeting after they had approved, with minor changes, policy papers jointly prepared by their staffs of experts, who had met for several weeks in Paris. The 3 ministers then briefed other members of the 15-nation North Atlantic Council in Paris July 16. It was agreed that German unification should be the major issue of the summit meeting and that the existence of NATO was "not up for negotiation." [See p. 213D2]

Pres. Eisenhower, Eden & Faure reached a broad strategy agreement at a luncheon given by Mr. Eisenhower in Geneva July 17.

'Ike' & Zhukov Chat

Pres. Eisenhower had 3 unofficial chats July 18 with Marshal Zhukov, his colleague on the Allied Council in Berlin in 1945. The first, in the green-&-gold conference room, was interrupted by Khrushchev, who said the entire USSR delegation was anxious to meet Mr. Eisenhower "but Marshal Zhukov was so anxious . . . he came . . . even though it meant leaving Moscow a few days before his daughter's wedding." The President & Zhukov learned during an afternoon chat that each had become a grandfather several times since 1945. That evening Mr. Eisenhower sponsored a dinner for the Soviet delegation and gave Zhukov a pen-&-ink stand & an American radio as wedding gifts for his daughter. Maj. John S. D. Eisenhower, acting as his father's personal aide at the conference, joined the evening conversation. Zhukov accepted Mr. Eisenhower's invitation to a private lunch at the President's villa July 20. U.S.-Amb.-to-Moscow Charles E. Bohlen & Oleg A. Troyanovsky acted as interpreters. [See p. 166D2]

Lin Chides East, West

Philosopher-author Lin Yutang told the World Brotherhood Assembly in Brussels July 14: Westerners erred in judging others by "external standards such as plumbing, dress, food, customs & buildings" and Orientals had a regrettable tendency to "make a virtue of necessity, to take pride in their failure in science & technology . . . to make material backwardness a sign of spirituality." The concept of "one world" had become "a political & economic fact & a necessity" and one did not "cease to be a patriot because you believe in world brotherhood." [See p. 111B2]

promise—to expand his suggested Big 4 mutual security pact with a united Germany to include some other European countries. Bulganin did not comment on Eden's compromise but restated Soviet opposition to linking German unification to a European security plan.

Ministers' Meeting Proposed

Pres. Eisenhower said he would study the new Soviet plan carefully but he suggested that the Big 4 foreign ministers meet July 21 to draw up a directive for a foreign ministers' meeting later in the year to discuss details of East-West differences on German unity & European security. The 3d day's summit meeting ended with the Big 4 accepting 4 specific topics suggested by Eden as a basis of study by the foreign ministers: (1) German unification with regard to the security of all nations involved; (2) a security pact for all or part of Europe; (3) limitation & inspection of forces in Germany & neighboring countries; (4) consideration of a possible demilitarized area.

Adenauer Keeps in Touch

Fed. (West) German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer arrived in Muerren, Switz., 86 mi. from Geneva, July 18 to begin a vacation said to have been scheduled before Geneva was chosen as the Big 4 summit site. He denied reports July 19 that both Eastern & Western delegations to the summit meeting had asked to see him, but he kept in close touch with summit developments via a direct teleprinter line to the Geneva office of Herbert Blankenhorn, Fed. German NATO representative, who headed the Fed. German observers' mission at the summit meeting [see p. 158B3]. (East German Dep. Forgn. Min. Georg Handke headed a similar mission.)

Fed. German Forgn. Min. Heinrich von Brentano & Forgn. Office State Secy. Walter Hallstein arrived in Muerren July 20 after a summons from Adenauer to consider the "extremely negative" Soviet attitude toward German unification. [See pp. 105F2, 223B-D1]

In Bonn July 16, Adenauer had told the Bundestag (lower house) that "a European security system providing for the partition of Germany is unacceptable to us." His chief political opponent, Social Dem. leader Erich Ollenhauer, expressed agreement with Adenauer on this point but said Bonn should sever its Western military ties if it wanted unification. Ollenhauer also opposed entry of a unified Germany "into a military system of the West or East." [See p. 206A-B3]

Bundestag Passes Arms Bill

Adenauer agreed July 15 to demands by parties of his working majority that the Bundestag pass a bill providing for Parliamentary control over future armed forces at the same time it approved his controversial bill to recruit 6,000 volunteers this year. The opposition Social Dems. joined in voting for a 38-member Personnel Comm. (to be approved by Parliament) to screen appointments to the rank of colonel & above, but they opposed final Bundestag passage of the volunteers measure July 16. [See p. 223D1]

2-Party System Pushed

Refugees Min. Theodor Oberlaender & Min. Without Portfolio Waldemar Kraft quit Adenauer's Cabt. July 11 after 14 of the 27 members of their All-German Bloc (known as the Refugee Party) had joined the Bundestag opposition following a split within the party. Oberlaender & Kraft quit because, they said, they no longer had control of their party, the 3d largest in Adenauer's coalition. The Bloc did not oppose Adenauer's arms bill. Adenauer's Christian Dem. Union proposed electoral reforms July 6 that would eliminate secondary political parties from the Bundestag & result in a 2-party system. [See pp. 65B2, 157C3]

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U. S.-Russian Farm Tours Begin

A 12-man U.S. farm-study group arrived in Moscow July 15 for a month-long tour of Soviet farms. A 12-man Soviet delegation, headed by Vladimir V. Matskevich, a First Dep. Agri. Min., arrived in New York July 16 & in Des Moines next day. The exchange visits grew out of a *Des Moines Register* editorial in Feb. 1955. [See pp. 69B3, 174F1]

Deputy Agri. Min. A. I. Bovin, welcoming the U.S. team to Moscow, said: "We must suppose this is the first of many delegations." The exchange was the first of its kind between the U.S. & the USSR since the cold war began.

Baptists to Visit USSR

Dr. Arnold T. Ohrn of Washington, gen. secy. of the Baptist World Alliance, announced July 18 in London (where he was attending the Alliance's golden jubilee congress) that he & 3 other members of the Alliance's Executive Com. would visit Moscow in August at the invitation of the Rev. Yakov I. Zhidkov, head of the Soviet delegation to the London Baptist congress.

(The U.S. told the USSR June 24 that it would permit a representative of the Russian Orthodox Church to remain permanently in the U.S. if Moscow would receive a successor to Rev. Georges Bissonnette, American Catholic priest expelled by the USSR in March. The U.S. note protested his expulsion but offered to admit a Soviet clergyman "in the interests of reciprocity.") [See p. 74F3]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Indo-China. South Viet Namese Premier Ngo Dinh Diem said in a broadcast from Saigon July 16 that he favored "the principle of free elections as peaceful & democratic means" to achieve unification of Viet Nam. However, he said, "we remain skeptical concerning the possibility . . . of free elections" in Communist-controlled North Viet Nam with its "regime of oppression." Diem called on the Hanoi (Northern) Govt. to offer proof that it put "the superior interests of the national community above those of communism." Diem did not mention arrangements for pre-election talks with North Viet Nam as of July 20, the date set by the Geneva Conf. on the Far East, but North Viet Namese Vice Premier Pham Van Dong sent a note to Diem July 19 asking that representatives for such a conference be named. [See p. 232D1] . . . The South Viet Nam Defense Ministry announced July 18 it still was fighting the Hoa Hao rebels in the southern province of Hatien. [See p. 232C2] . . . The South Viet Namese Govt. blamed "Communist agents-provocateurs" for converting a Govt.-approved, anti-Communist demonstration in Saigon July 20 against the Indian-Polish-Canadian Armistice Comm. into a riot which resulted in the sacking of two major hotels (Majestic & Gallieni) where commission members lived. 60 persons were reported injured in the demonstration. Rioters pillaged the rooms of about 20 Americans in the Majestic, where Mrs. Perle Mesta, ex-U.S.-Amb.-to-Luxembourg, convinced demonstrators she & 2 secretaries "are your friends; we are Americans." Mrs. Mesta escaped unharmed with most of her belongings. She left later July 20 for Singapore to continue a world tour. American author James A. Michener also out-talked the demonstrators & saved his possessions. [See p. 232B2]

Palestine. Egyptian-Israeli talks to end the Gaza-strip fighting resumed July 6 on the Egyptian-Israeli border after the conferees agreed on an agenda proposed by the UN Truce Chief, Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns of Canada. An Israeli delegate said the agenda was similar to the one rejected the week before by the Egyptians [see p. 219C1]. Egypt reportedly had been ready to ask for Burns' replacement because of alleged partiality to Israel. Egypt & Israel reached agreement on a preamble for a security arrangement July 14, and a joint communiqué next day expressed hope for a final draft within a week. Burns reported continued "differences of opinion" July 20, but "no basic divergencies in principle." . . . Israeli Pres. Itzak Ben-Zvi July 19 started pumping machinery at Rosh Haayin that sent waters of the Yarkon River through a 66-inch pipeline 65 mi. south to the parched farmland of the Negev Desert. The pipeline,

scheduled for full operation in 1956, was built to irrigate 50,000 acres of barren land. [See p. 91G3]

Morocco. A bomb which killed 6 Europeans & injured 35 others in 2 crowded cafes in Casablanca July 14 (Bastille Day) touched off riots & shootings which caused more than 60 deaths by July 18. Gilbert Grandval, recently-arrived French Resident-Gen. [see p. 210C3], ordered a 9 p.m. curfew July 15 after thousands of Europeans in Casablanca had converged on the center of the city in a demonstration largely against Grandval, who was sent to Morocco to promote home rule for the natives despite the protests of Europeans. Crowds shouted death threats to Grandval when he attended funeral services for the original 6 bomb victims July 16. The French Govt. in Paris declared martial law in Casablanca July 16 & replaced the city's French Governor, M. Fauquenot, with Brig. Gen. Andre Franchi, an Indo-China war veteran. 3 gendarme squadrons arrived in Casablanca from Paris July 17. Tanks & 37-mm. cannon were used against grenade-throwing Moroccans, who wrecked shops in the Jewish quarter & accused the Jews of being French collaborators. Grandval was reported July 20 to have been impressed by the Moroccans' opposition to the French-backed Sultan of Morocco, Sidi Mohammed Moulay Arafa, who replaced anti-French Sultan Mohammed Ben Youssef in 1953, largely at the behest of the Pasha of Marrakesh, Thami el Glaoui, whom Grandval was to visit July 21. Moroccan anger over Ben Youssef's ouster was a factor behind the July 14-18 riots [see Vol. XIII, p. 282D1]. (Grandval ordered the release of 31 Moroccan political prisoners July 13 and indicated others would be pardoned if public calm was maintained.)

Tunisia. Communist Deputies in the French Natl. Asembly unexpectedly supported French Premier Edgar Faure's request for Assembly approval of the Tunisian home-rule accords July 9. The accords were adopted, 540-43, & sent to the Council of the Republic (upper house.) [See p. 194G1]

Algeria. The French Natl. Assembly postponed a debate on Algeria scheduled for July 5 until after the Big 4 summit meeting. 2,700 persons were rounded up in western Algeria July 2-3 in a campaign against Algerian terrorism, which had caused more than 539 deaths in the past 8 mos. [See p. 185G3]

Hungary. Budapest radio announced July 16 that Joseph Cardinal Mindzenty, imprisoned under life sentence after conviction of treason in Feb. 1949, had been "allowed to interrupt his term of imprisonment" because of "his advanced age (63) & state of health." The broadcast said the Hungarian Justice Minister had allowed Mindzenty to move to a "residence designated for him by the Board of Bishops." [See Vol. IX, 45B-46L] . . . A July 21 broadcast said that 15 persons had been convicted in Hungary of being "American spies" & sentenced to terms ranging from death to 10 yrs.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CONGRESS

House Acts on Wage Minimum

The House of Reps. concurred with the Senate in approving July 20 a bill to increase the U.S. legal wage minimum from 75¢ an hour to $1. (Pres. Eisenhower had recommended a new minimum of 90¢.) The House measure (HR7214) was adopted by 362-54 rollcall vote (192 D., 170 R. for; 29 D., 25 R. against) after the House had rejected, 173-168, a substitute measure calling for a 90¢ minimum in 1956 & an increase to $1 in 1957. The House-approved bill called for the $1 minimum to take effect Mar. 1, 1956. It was sent to the Senate, whose bill (S2168) passed June 8 called for the $1 rate to take effect Jan. 1, 1956. [See p. 193B1]

For Extended Social Security

A bill (HR7225) to liberalize social security benefits for women and disabled & self-employed persons was passed, 372-31, by the House July 18 and sent to the Senate where no action was expected until 1956 pending Senate Finance Com. hearings on the measure. The House-approved bill provided for: old-age pension eligibility for women at age 62 instead of 65; full monthly retirment allowances to wholly disabled workers over 50; continued monthly benefits to disabled children now disqualified at age 18; extension of old-age & survivors insurance to all self-employed professional people except medical doctors (dentists, osteopaths, chiropractors, naturopaths, optometrists, lawyers to be included in the new mandatory coverage) and to participants in share-farming agreements, 13,000 TVA & Fed. Home Loan Bank employes and 20,000 turpentine & gum workers in naval stores. 23 Republican & 8 Democratic members of the House voted against the bill, which was put to a vote under seldom-invoked rules that barred amendments, limited debate to 40 mins. & required passage by ⅔ majority. Many Republicans who voted for the bill denounced the House Democratic leadership over the rules under which it was brought to a vote. [See p. 27E3]

Senate Votes Reserves Increase

The Senate July 14 passed by 80-1 (Langer, R., N.D. opposed) with some changes a House bill (HR7000) to build up by 1960 a combat-ready U.S. military reserve of 2,900,000 men. (Present reserve; 800,000, including the Natl. Guard.) Principal change made by the Senate; men enlisting or drafted into an armed service after the bill had been in force for 30 days could be forced to take active reserve training after completion of their active duty; bonuses of $200-$600 would be paid until July 1, 1957 to men with prior service who volunteered for 3 more years of active reserve training with Army & Marine combat-type units. The House had voted for compulsory reserve service for any man who had served an enlisted or draft term since the Korean armistice (July 27, 1953). The Senate-approved bill was sent to a joint conference committee. [See p. 224F1]

Legislation Completed

Pres. Eisenhower signed July 15 a $1,365,613,500 public works appropriations bill in which funds for TVA & the Atomic Energy Comm. were included. He issued a statement that he had signed with "great reluctance" because Congress had provided about $140 million less than requested for the AEC [see p. 233G2]. The President said the AEC budget cut "could seriously interfere" with "plans to produce atomic weapons, to develop propulsion reactors for the Navy & the AF and to develop peaceful applications of atomic energy, including . . . electric power." Chrmn. Clinton P. Anderson (D., N.M.) of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Com. conceded July 15 that "the cuts did go too far." The committee agreed July 19 to work for restoration of $101 million of the cut. (The committee again refused, 11-5, July 20 to approve the President's plan for building an atomic-powered "peace" ship. The House had approved by voice vote & sent the Senate July 18 another measure to authorize the Maritime Admin. to build an experimental passenger-freight ship with an atomic-reactor power plant—a project different from the President's plan for a "demonstration" ship. [See p. 224E2]

A bill to make $232 million in federal funds available to states & communities over a 4-yr. period for building & improving airports was passed by the House July 18 & Senate July 20 and sent to the President. . . . Both House & Senate passed July 20 & sent the President a bill appropriating $2,373,516,000 for operations of the Labor and Health-Eductn.-Welfare Depts. and related agencies this fiscal year. The President had requested $2,432,148,861. [See p. 100E1] . . . The President signed the $2,360,530,300 appropriation bill for military bases construction July 15. [See p. 224F2]

Other Developments

A bill to bar from Federal employment anyone advocating (or belonging to an organization that advocated) overthrow of the Govt. or who took part in or upheld a strike against the Govt. was passed by the House without dissent July 18 & sent to the Senate. . . . The U.S.-West German treaty of friendship & commerce was recommended to the Senate for ratification by the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. July 19. [See p. 105B1] . . . The House Public Works Com. approved by 22-6 July 15, then decided July 18 to reconsider a plan to levy new gasoline, tire & other taxes on highway users designed to raise about $12 billion in 14 yrs. toward a $48 billion highway construction program. [See p. 216F1]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Armed Forces. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, who retired June 30 as Army Chief of Staff, was revealed July 14 by the *N.Y. Times* to have warned Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson in a farewell letter that the U.S. was placing "overemphasis" on air power & ability to retaliate with nuclear weapons while the USSR was striving to build up balanced armed forces. Wilson dismissed Ridgway's comments July 15 as not "very important." Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, new Army Chief of Staff, said July 16 at an annual military-civilian defense conference in Quantico, Va.: the U.S. must maintain "properly proportioned forces" so it would have ground strength "to deter or to win the small wars" & thus prevent a "disastrous big war." [See pp. 208B2, 168A3]

Communism. The Senate Permanent Investigations Subcom. said in a report July 14 that the Army committed 48 errors of judgment & procedure in the promotion & honorable discharge of Maj. Irving Peress. The report charged errors to Maj. Gen. Miller B. White (Army Personnel Bd. pres.), Lt. Gen. Walter L. Weible (Dep. Chief of Staff), Gen. Chas. Bolte (Vice Chief of Staff), Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Zwicker (Peress' comcander at Camp Kilmer, N.J.) & Lt. Gen. W. A. Burress in connection with Peress' case. 6 subcommittee members who signed the report: Chrmn. John L. McClellan (Ark.), Stuart Symington (Mo.), Henry M. Jackson (Wash.) & Sam J. Ervin Jr. (N.C.), Democrats; Republicans Joseph R. McCarthy (Wis.), who called the report a "superb job," & Karl E. Mundt (S.D.). Sen. George H. Bender (R., Ohio) refused to sign the report because it did not say that the subcommittee had failed to find evidence supporting McCarthy's suggestion, made during the height of the Peress controversy in 1954, that a Pentagon subversive conspirator had taken a hand in the affair. [See p. 101B-C1] . . . Henry Freeman, a *N.Y. Times* reporter since 1928, testified to the Senate Internal Security Subcom. in Washington July 14 that he had been a Communist Party member for about a year in 1938-39 but quit because he found the CP "dull & futile." *Times* reporter Charles A. Grutzner had testified June 30 he became a CP member in 1938 while a *Brooklyn Eagle* reporter but had broken with the party in 1940. *Times* copy editor Melvin L. Barnet & *N.Y. Daily News* reporter David A. Gordon, both of whom invoked the 5th Amend. against answering the subcommittee's questions July 14 about their alleged CP affiliations, were discharged by their papers. [See p. 218D-E1] . . . FBI Dir. J. Edgar Hoover reported to Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. July 17: 21 new arrests of CP leaders under the Smith Act & 18 convictions under the act were recorded in the year ended June 30; total Smith Act arrests of Communists rose to 131, convictions to 90; the CP had adopted underground tactics and it was becoming "increasingly difficult" for the FBI to investigate CP activities. (Hoover's report also showed that 10,615 persons arrested by the FBI for all reasons were convicted in fiscal 1954-55 with 92.4% pleading guilty.) [See pp. 209F-G3, 144F2]

Dixon-Yates. Chrmn. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) of the Senate Anti-Monopoly Subcom. issued an invitation July 19 to Asst.-to-the-President Sherman Adams to testify about his reported intervention to gain a postponement of SEC hearings on financing of the Dixon-Yates contract [see p. 232A3]. Kefauver suggested during the subcommittee's questioning same day of Adolphe H. Wenzell that Wenzell might have violated the conflicts-of-interest law in serving as Budget Bureau consultant on Dixon-Yates while a vice president of First Boston Corp., which later became Dixon-Yates financial agent. (Sen. Jos. C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming, a Democratic subcommittee member, told Kefauver that no one could "get to first base" in charging Wenzell with a law violation and that Wenzell & First Boston had been "deceived" by the Budget Bureau, AEC Chrmn. Lewis L. Strauss & TVA Chrmn. Herbert D. Vogel.) SEC Chrmn. Sinclair Armstrong returned as a witness before the Kefauver Subcom. July 20 but again refused (under the Presidential directive against divulging confidential Executive Branch conferences) to relate details of his conversation with Adams about Dixon-Yates developments. [See p. 232G2]

Labor. The unity committees of the Amer. Fed. of Labor & Congress of Industrial Orgs. agreed in a meeting in Washington July 20 to call the merged labor organization the "American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations." The AFL had refused to accept a composite of the 2 organizational names. Presidents George Meany of the AFL & Walter Reuther of the CIO predicted that agreement on the combined name would insure completion of the merger in December. [See p. 161D2] . . . The CIO United Auto Workers Union was indicted in Detroit July 20 by a federal grand jury on charges of violating the Fed. Corrupt Practices Act in its campaign for Michigan Democratic candidates in the 1954 elections. The indictment charged that the auto union had illegally used $5,985 from its general fund to influence votes. UAW Secy.-Treas. Emil Mazey called the indictment a Republican effort to save face after "their sound trouncing at the hands of the voters of Michigan last fall." [See p. 45C3] . . . Promising a strike if a new contract were not in effect by Sept. 15, the Intl. Union of Electrical Workers (CIO) opened negotiations with Gen. Electric in New York July 19. The union demanded a $10 million guaranteed annual wage fund which would provide 85%-100% of wages during unemployment (equivalent to 9½¢ an hour as against the 5¢-an-hour GAW payments recently granted by Ford and GM) [see p. 208D1]. Gen. Electric also opened negotiations with the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (Ind.) & 88 other unions. [See Vol. XIV, p. 438G3] . . . Charging "profiteering," the United Auto Workers (CIO) July 16 asked Congress to investigate the rise in steel prices & the expected rise in auto prices. The union accused the auto & steel companies "of profiteering on every wage increase granted to (their) workers." Steel prices had risen $7.35 a ton. The union said that the rise in prices resulting from the steel increase & auto wage increase would average $51 per car. [See p. 224G3] . . . Immigration Comm. Joseph M. Swing announced July 20 that "Operation Wetback" [see Vol. XIV, p. 433G1] completed in 1954 had "paid off by reducing illegal entries (from Mexico) . . . by more than 86.4%." Swing said arrests of illegally entered Mexicans averaged 3,000 a day before "Operation Wetback" but had declined the past 6 mos. to an average of 350 a day "despite the fact that it is (currently) the height of the Texas cotton picking season."

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Hoover Comm. on Organization of the Exec. Branch of the Govt. issued part 2 of its Paper Work Management report July 17. The commission held that red tape, paper work, unnecessary reports & memoranda were costing the private business $100 million a year that might be saved. A task force of the commission, which dealt with a representative group of 26 out of 4,700 forms & questionnaires, found that its recommendations had saved the Govt. & private business $15,274,800 a year." [See pp. 216G3-218A1]

LATIN AMERICA

Argentine Pres. Juan D. Perón told the Argentine Congress July 15 that he had resigned as head of the Peronist Party but would remain as Chief of State. "The Peronist revolution has ended," Peron declared as he announced the end of martial law (in effect since 1951) and the resumption of all constitutional guaranties. (Dr. Alberto Gainza Paz, ousted editor of Buenos Aires *La Prensa* which was seized in 1951, said in New York July 17 that Perón's stepping down as dictator could not have been voluntary but must have come about because he had "met with a superior force—national discontent, humiliation and shame." The Argentine Navy Ministry announced July 20 that the fleet had left Puerto Belgrano base for maneuvers in southern waters. The unusual mid-winter maneuvers caused widespread rumors that a new naval revolt was under way. A state of emergency was declared, then lifted 2½ hours later. [See p. 234B3]

Mexican & Central American food shortages were reported by the *N.Y. Times* July 15. Reduced planting of corn & bean crops in El Salvador & Guatemala because of the increased planting of cotton, and an extended drought were held responsible for the shortage. The U.S. Intl. Cooperation Admin. had allotted 30,000 tons of corn to relieve the Guatemalan shortage. [See p. 12G2]

ECONOMICS

U.S. Govt. budget deficit for the fiscal year ended June 30 totaled $4,192,000,000 as against a scheduled deficit of $4,504,000,000, Treas. Secy. George M. Humphrey & Budget Dir. Rowland R. Hughes reported July 20. Expenditures totaled $64,494,000,000, (receipts $60,303,000,000.) [See pp. 234A1, 93A2]

Howard Hughes' sale of R.K.O. Radio Pictures Corp. & its stock of 400-600 films to the Gen. Tire & Rubber Co. for $25 million in cash was announced July 18 in Las Vegas, Nev. Gen. Tire vice pres. Thomas J. O'Neil, who also was president of Gen. Teleradio, MBS & Don Lee Studios, signed the purchase contract with Hughes. [See Vol. XIV, p. 94D2]

Securities & Exchange Comm. issued July 17 a proposed new regulation to further control sales of stock by such untested new firms as uranium prospecting companies in the U.S. & Canada. SEC Chrmn. J. Sinclair Armstrong disclosed that the commission tentatively had approved this requirement of new promotional firms that intended to sell the public no more than $300,000 in securities and sought exemption from SEC registration requirements: cash proceeds of such issues would be set aside and refunded unless 85% of the stock issue were sold within 6 mos. The commission proposed also that rules governing U.S. & Canadian promotional issues be consolidated and that a firm offering stock be required to meet regulations in the state or province where its principal business operations were based. [See p. 186F1]

Export-Import Bank reported July 18 it earned $59,100,000 net in the year ended June 30 after paying the U.S. Treasury $25,500,000 interest on borrowed funds. [See p. 211B1] . . . **Panama Canal Co.** reported July 16 for the year ended June 30: 7,997 seagoing commercial ships (300 tons or more) used the canal (a one-yr. record); commercial tolls totaled a record $33,918,993, Govt. shipping tolls $1,217,536. [See p. 30E3]

ARTS & SCIENCE

Atom-generated electricity for commercial use in the U.S. was demonstrated for the first time July 18 at the Gen. Electric experimental reactor in West Milton, N.Y. Chairman Lewis L. Strauss of the U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. threw a switch which caused 10,000 watts of surplus power from an atomic submarine power-plant project to flow through Niagara Mohawk Power Corp. lines. [See p. 171C3] . . . **Los Alamos (N.M.) Scientific Lab.** demonstrated July 17 an 18-ton machine designed to measure radio-activity in humans. Built at a cost of $45,000, the "human counter" was a cylindrical device intended to enclose the full length of a man. [See p. 161G1]

Salk polio vaccine was ruled too dangerous for testing even on volunteers by British medical experts, the British Public Health Laboratory Service reported July 15 in announcing cancellation of plans for Govt.-sponsored tests of the vaccine in Britain. The agency disclosed that it was trying to develop a safer vaccine with milder strains of polio found in Gambia, West Africa, where there was a high rate of polio but a low rate of paralysis among natives. 440,000 injections of Salk vaccine produced by Pittman-Moore of Zionsville, Ind. were released for use by the U.S. Public Health Service July 15, increasing to 2,998,000 the number of doses cleared by the PHS since May 26. (The U.S. Senate passed & sent to the House July 18 a bill to let the Federal Govt. give states & local communities up to $30 million a year for 3 years to give free anti-polio vaccine to children & expectant mothers.) The Public Health service reported July 19 that 209 cases of polio had developed Apr. 12-July 13 in persons who had received Salk vaccine. (6,500,000 children received first shots and vaccine was distributed for 2,500,000 2d shots, according to the Natl. Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.) The NFIP announced in New York July 20 that it had granted $1,652,741 for new research projects, including efforts to discover a drug treatment for polio. [See p. 227A1]

Amer. Museum of Natural History reported in New York July 18 that ruins of an Indian village believed to have existed between 800 B.C. & 400 B.C. had been unearthed at Poverty Point, La., 45 mi. west of Vicksburg, Miss. Relics found at the site included pottery, copper utensils & iron hunting weapons.

BOOKS PUBLISHED

American Skyline: Growth & Form of Our Cities & Towns. By Christopher Tunnard & Henry Hope Reed. Development of US architecture. July 4. (Houghton Mifflin, 304 pp. $5)†

China Under Communism: The First 5 Years. By Richard L. Walker. Study of life in Red China. June 15. (Yale, 401 pp., $4.50)†

The Game of Hearts: Harriet Wilson's Memoirs with intro. by Lesley Branch. Journal of enterprising 19th Cent. courtesan. June 27. (Simon & Schuster, 532 pp., $5)†

Grandfather Stories. By Samuel Hopkins Adams. Life on & around Erie Canal in 19th century. BOMC Aug. choice. July 15. (Random House, 320 pp., $3.50)†

Leaven of Malice. By Robertson Davies. False engagement notice leads to humorous complications in Canadian college. July 11. (Scribner, 312 pp., $3.50)*

The Man in the Grey Flannel Suit. By Sloan Wilson. Joys & trials of young executive trying to live up to his tastes. July 18. Lit. Guild Aug. choice. (Simon & Schuster, 304 pp., $3.50)*

Officers and Gentlemen. By Evelyn Waugh. Further adventures of British officer Guy Crouchback. July 7. (Little, Brown, 339 pp., $3.75)*

Trial by Ordeal. By Caryl Chessman. Views of condemned man. July 11. (Prentice-Hall, 320 pp., $3.95)† [See p. 80C3]

EDUCATION

Segregation. A special 3-judge Fed. District Court in Richmond, Va. ruled July 18 that racial segregation in Prince Edward County (Va.) public schools could continue after September. A similar decision was handed down for Summerton (S.C.) School District by a federal court in Columbia, S.C. July 15. Both courts rejected pleas by the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People to enforce integration immediately on grounds that such "adjustment & rearrangements" were not practicable. The courts decided that it was consistent with the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling that racial integration of students be accomplished with "deliberate speed." [See p. 235D2] . . . Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D., N.Y.) was punched in the jaw by Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (D., Va.) July 20 during a closed meeting of the House Com. on Education & Labor on Powell's amendment to the federal school-aid bill. Powell's measure would have withheld federal building funds from districts that refused to build racially integrated schools. Bailey objected that the entire school construction bill would be shelved if the amendment were attached. He accused Powell of not really being interested in the anti-segregation riders he had attached to legislation. Powell called this "a lie" and Bailey swung at him. They were separated and later shook hands. The committee rejected Powell's amendment, 17-10. [See p. 216G1] . . . Racial segregation in city buses was ruled illegal July 14 by the U.S. 4th Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, Va. in a ruling on a Columbia, S.C. case. The court held that the principle which outlawed school segregation "should be applied in cases involving transportation." (Sen. Strom Thurmond (D., S.C.), in a press release July 16, attacked the bus decision as "another step in the attemps to destroy the rights guaranteed . . . under the constitution." He asked Southerners to use "every legal means" to retain racial segregation.) [See p. 22G1]

Dr. Edward H. Litchfield, 41, dean of the Cornell U. graduate School of Business, was named chancellor of the U. of Pittsburgh July 18 to succeed Rufus H. Fitzgerald, who retired June 30. . . . **Brown U.** announced in Providence, R.I. July 16 it had received a gift of securities valued at $4 million from John D. Rockefeller Jr. [See p. 15F2]

OBITUARIES

Prof. Vladimir Bonch-Bruyevich, 83, Nikolai Lenin's private secy. after 1917 revolution; death reported July 14 in Moscow.

Lily Cahill, 69, Texas-born London & New York stage and screen actress; July 20 in San Antonio, Tex.

Rev. Dr. William Wilson Cash, 75, Anglican Bishop of Worcester, Eng.; July 18 in Worcester.

Malcolm Greene Chace, 80, New England industrialist (public utilities, banking, textiles) who maintained largest independent tanker fleet in World War I & most of World War II, former amateur tennis star credited with introducing ice hockey to U.S. (1895); July 16 in Hyannis, Mass.

Lord Cooper (Thomas Makay Cooper), 62, Lord Justice Gen. of Scotland 1947-54; July 15 in Edinburgh.

Mark M. Fagan, 85, last Republican Mayor of Jersey City (1901-07); July 16 in Jersey City.

*Fiction †Non-fiction

Mrs. Nora Langhorne Flynn, 65, sister of Lady Astor, an original Gibson Girl model; July 16 in Tryon, N.C.

Calouste Sarkis Gulbenkian, 86, Turkish-born multi-millionaire oil financier & art collector who became British subject 1902, was major stockholder in merger of Royal Dutch & Shell oil interests which he quit in 1926 (exploitation of Iraqi oil fields was his most profitable venture); July 20 in Lisbon.

Joseph Henry Jackson, 60, book ed. *The San Francisco Chronicle,* critic for other publications; July 15 in San Francisco.

James H. King, 82, Liberal Canadian Senator for 25 yrs., Senate Speaker 1945-49; July 14 in Ottawa.

George Emerson Leach, 78, Minneapolis Mayor 1921-29, 1937-41, head of Natl. Guard Bureau (Washington) 1931-35; July 17 in Minneapolis.

Leonard Rosenthal, 83, "Pearl King of the World" who held virtual monopoly in wholesale pearl business in Paris before World War II, opened New York business 1941; July 16 in Beverly Hills, Calif.

Karl K. Schwartz, 70, Hungarian-born inventor credited with price computer on gasoline pumps, phonograph record changer; July 12 in Elkhart Lake, Wis.

Robert James Speers, 72, leading Canadian thoroughbred breeder; July 19 in Winnipeg.

William O. Taylor, 84, ed. & pblshr. *The Boston Globe* since 1921; July 15 in Marion, Mass.

Maj. Gen. Karl Truesdell, 72, World War II commandant of Command & Gen. Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.; July 16 in Silver Lake, N.Y.

SPORTS

Winners

Auto racing: Stirling Moss, 25, of Britain, driving a Mercedes-Benz, won the 207-mi. British Grand Prix at Aintree, Eng. July 16 in 3 hr. 7 min. 21.2 sec. (avg. 86.47 mph.). [See p. 211F3] . . . **Golf:** Dr. Cary Middlecoff of Memphis won the $35,000 Miller Open in Milwaukee July 17 for first prize of $6,000 & an auto [see pp. 236F1, 220F2]. Sam Koci, 35, of Detroit won the U.S. public links championship in Indianapolis July 16 [see Vol. XIV, p. 248E1]. Beverly Hanson of Indio, Calif. defeated Louise Suggs of Sea Island, Ga. in finals of the Ladies Pro. Golfers Assn. championship tourney in Ft. Wayne, Ind. July 17. Miss Hanson won $1,200. [See p. 228D1; Vol. XIV, p. 320F1] . . . **Horse racing:** Wm. Woodward's Nashua, Eddie Arcaro up, won the $148,000 Arlington Classic in Chicago July 16 for $91,675 [see p. 228E1]. King Ranch's Rejected, Gordon Glisson up, won the $137,000 Hollywood Gold Cup in Inglewood, Calif. July 16, for $100,000. The King George VI & Queen Elizabeth Stakes at Ascot, Eng. was won July 16 by P. Wertheimer's Vimy, Ray Poincelet up, for $66,164. Pat Tuccio's Gene Mac, Stanley Dancer driving, won the $35,000 Roosevelt Trot in Westbury, N. Y. July 14, for a $17,500 purse. . . . **Rowing:** Jack Kelley Jr. of Philadelphia retained his U.S. singles sculls title and Vesper Boat Club of Phila. retained the U.S. team rowing title in Philadelphia July 17. [See Vol. XIV, p. 248G2] . . . **Tennis:** U.S. clay court championships in Atlanta—(July 17) Tony Trabert & Dorothy Head Knode won singles, Trabert & Ham Richardson won men's doubles, Sam Giammalva of Houston, Tex. & Yola Ramirez of Mexico City won mixed doubles; (July 16) Mrs. Knode & Janet Hopps of Seattle won women's doubles. [See p. 236A2] . . . **Yachting:** Tour of Gotland off Sandhamn, Sweden July 18—Walter Gubelmann's *Windigo* of New York won the King's Cup. [See p. 228C2]

MISCELLANEOUS

Accidents. 49 persons were killed July 17 when a moving train crashed into the rear of a passenger train standing in the San Bernardo, Chile railway station. [See p. 172E3] . . . 22 persons were killed and 21 others hurt when a twin-engine Convair Braniff Airways plane making an instrument landing at Chicago's Midway Airport July 17 hit a sign and crashed into the airport fence. [See p. 236B2] . . . A Mexican airlines DC-3 caught fire in the air and crashed in the mountains of Oaxaca State July 14, killing all 22 passengers & crewmen. . . . Rains that ended a South Korea drought caused deaths of 21 persons and over $1 million property damage, the ROK Govt. reported July 17. . . . 21 persons were listed as lost July 14 after the Mexican passenger boat *La Flecha* sank in a storm off Vera Cruz July 12. [See p. 236G2] . . . 22 Mau Mau terrorist prisoners and guards were lost July 14 when a launch carrying them to an island prison capsized on Lake Victoria, near Nairobi, Kenya. . . . 24 East German uranium miners died of smoke poisoning in a mine fire July 16 at Niederschlema, the East German news agency reported July 19. . . . The flooded Santa Lucia River swept a bus from a bridge at San Remón, Uruguay July 19. 25 persons were drowned. . . . 20 persons were killed when a freight train jumped the track and ran over the passenger platform at the Beni Mazar station, Egypt, July 14. . . . Known deaths attributed to effects of a 12-day heat wave in Western Europe & Great Britain rose to 429 July 18. [See p. 236A3]

Crime. Frank Santana, 17, who pleaded guilty to 2d degree murder, was given a 25 yrs.-to-life prison sentence July 15 by Bronx County (N.Y.) Judge William Lyman for the Apr. 30 slaying of William Blankenship Jr. [See p. 204G2] . . . Mrs. Katherine Haynes, 28, won a verdict of accidental death from a coroner's jury July 19 in Washington in her fatal shooting same day of her husband's mistress, Nancy Penton, 19. Mrs. Haynes, who said she was dying of cancer, told the jury her revolver went off accidentally after she had confronted her husband, Willis, 32, with Miss Penton. . . . John Calvin Siemer, 23, was arrested by FBI agents in South Amherst, Ohio July 18 on charges that he stole $82,143 from the West New Brighton branch of the Staten Island (N.Y.) Natl. Bank & Trust Co. while employed as a teller in 1952-54. Siemer told agents who recovered $25,570 from the one-room shack where he had fled with his wife and 3 children that he took the money to bet on horses. His wife, Henrietta, 25, was charged with conspiracy in embezzlement. . . . 75 convicts at Wyoming State Penitentiary in Rawlins ended a 15-hr. riot July 17 after Gov. Milward L. Simpson promised there would be no reprisals and dismissed 2 guards who had been accused of maltreating prisoners. 200 inmates of Nevada State Prison in Carson City surrendered July 19 after a 26-hr. revolt by which they had sought to win more privileges in prison & more lenient parole regulations. [See p. 236B2] . . . Dr. Samuel H. Sheppard lost his appeal for a new trial July 19 when the Cleveland Court of Appeals ruled that claims of new evidence were insufficient to grant a new trial. [See p. 164C2] . . . FBI Dir. J. Edgar Hoover disclosed in his annual report to Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. July 17 that confidential informants accounted for 850 FBI arrests & 400 arrests by other law enforcement agencies in the year ended June 30. [See p. 236F2]

NAMES IN THE NEWS

Suzan Ball, 22, film actress, was revealed July 19 by City of Hope Medical Center doctors in Hollywood to be suffering a recurrence of cancer which had caused amputation of her right leg. [See Vol. XIV, p. 124F3] . . . **Jacqueline Auriol's** world speed record for women fliers (715.35 in a French Mystère IV turbojet fighter May 31) was recognized July 18 by the Intl. Aeronautical Fed. [See p. 196C3] . . . **James Mason** and his wife, actress Pamela Kellino, announced July 19 in Hollywood they had accepted an out-of-court cash settlement & a public retraction in their $1,199,000 suit against *Rave* magazine which had run an article accusing the Masons of immorality. . . . **Dr. Albert Schweitzer,** 80, missionary & Nobel Peace Prize winner, denied reports that he was going blind. He said July 16 in Libreville, French Equatorial Africa that his eyesight was normal for a man of his age. [See 24G3] . . . **Walter C. Guy,** printing exec. of Little Rock, Ark. was named Imperial Potentate of the Shrine July 14 at the order's national convention in Chicago. [See Vol. XIV, p. 232C3]

Married: Actress Ilona Massey to Donald Shelton Dawson, ex-aide to ex-Pres. Truman; July 15 in Juarez, Mexico (her 4th, his 2d). [See Vol. XIV, p. 283G3]

Divorced: Actor Louis Calhern by actress Marianne Stewart Calhern; July 19 in Juarez, Mexico (his 4th). [see Vol. VI, p. 385P]

Birthday: Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson was 65 July 18. Wilson revealed July 15 in Quantico, Va. he had cracked 3 ribs in a fall from an aquaplane July 4 on Walloon Lake, Mich.